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Tuesday, February 18, 1862.

ar Reading Matter on every page.

No RECEPTION TO-NIGHT.—Owing to the continued lilness in the President's family, there will be no reception to-night.

We regret to learn that Senator Foor was called home yesterday evening, by the death of Mrs. Foor's mother. His absence, we hear, will be brief.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEX-

The combined French, Spanish and English expedition egainst Mexico, was comu with the formal disavowal by all the parties concerned, of any intention of conquest. The pecuniary redress of past grievances and se curity against new ones, were announced to be the sole objects of the movement.

The London Times of January 31, brought by the Asia, lays down principles, however, which go the whole length of depriving the Mexicans of all further control of their affairs. and of subjecting them to foreign control.

The Times rays:

"The Mexicans had shown themselves utterly incapable of constituting themselves a State. In a period of trial, protracted through forty years, they had been unable to form any stable or effective Government at all. Since their revoit from the dominion of Spain they have had 27 different constitutions, under which tyranny in various ahapes has been evercised by 58 different Presidents. These rulers have not only neglected their most rudimentary duties in the protection of life and property, but have committed so many and such scandalous outrages on the subjects of foreign States, that it would have been competent to Spain, or Eagland, or France to declare war against the country at once, and to exact retribution at the cannon's mouth. The piratical States of Barbary were hardly guilty of more notorious delinquencies than this miserable Republic, and it would be as easy to justify an advance upon Mexico as an attack upon Aigiers. Most nations, it is true, have passed in their turn through periods of convulsion and strife, but the Mexicans have never given us the least reason to hope that in their case this novitlate would ever have an end. If there had been any visible approach to a better order of things, or any prospect of a sound political organization, this intervention would never have occurred. But Mexico has gone from bad to worse. She has not only shown no capacity for improvement, but she has convinced the world—her own citteens included—that she is utterly incompetent, without further tutelage, to exercise those powers of self-government for the sake of which she revolted." "The Mexicans had shown themselves utterin

The significance of what is here said is not at all impaired by the fact that there is a good tion of the Union, upon the slavery basis, deal of truth in it.

Mexico is pronounced incapable of self-government, and to require the "further tutelage" of that European control unwisely thrown off forty years ago. And it is declared to be as justifiable to reduce her to her old conditi as it was to make a French province of Al-

It is not doubtful that the aristocracy, whose mouthpiece the Times is, would be glad to see the United States reduced to the same anarchy which has demoralized Mexico, and that to this end, they are giving all possible encouragemen to the slaveholders' rebellion.

The events induced by our civil war, the seizure of Dominica by Spain, the invasion of Mexico by the combined European Powers, and the desire manifested in England to divide and conquer the United States, will before long produce their proper effect, in bringing back the old views of the necessity of maintaining our American nationality in a condition of strength adequate to resist the wiles and assaults of the transatiantic despotism. It is only by being united that we can be really independent. Separation means dependence in some form and under some name, (and the name is of little consequence.) upon foreign

The leaders of the slaveholders' rebellion, fearing nothing so much as the personal conseenterprize, are ready to offer anything to Burope, for the sake of escaping their impending fate. But if the leaders are ready for this sacrifice, the marses of the Southern people canno

Events have demonstrated that real independence is not within the power of the South, and that what is called the "domination of the North," if it can be shaken off at all, can be so only at the cost of accepting such foreign aid as will draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, submission to a "domination" still more odious and intolerable.

And both North and South can see, in the events passing in Mexico, the results of national weakness, brought on by fratricidal contests in delivering up first one portion and then ambition of Powers, which, like Alexander, will sigh for new worlds, when they have com pleted the conquest of this one.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—On Sunday the military telegraph, the lines of the American Telegraph Company and those of the Western Union Company, were connected with the headquarters of Maj. Gen. McClellan, and put in direct connection with General Buell at Louisville, General Halleck at St. Louis, and Commodore Foote at peated at the same time to the others. The distance traversed by the electric fluid at one writing was over thirteeen hundred miles. The communication was maintained from eleven their gallant general." o'clock A. M. until six P. M., with the promptness of a personal interview, and not only gave entire matisfaction, but also called forth the warmly expressed admiration of the distinguished correspondentes.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has officially congratulated Com. Foote, Com. Goldaborough, and Gen. Burnside, for their rallant

COTTON IN ILLIPOIS

print a communication on this subject rom a highly intelligent gentleman, who sends with it some fine specimens of Illinois cotton The labor question which he presents is only temporary one, as laborers sever long fall to

appear where fair wages invite them. Negro ton oultivation in Illinois, if popular prejudices there did not prevent it. One third of the constitutional convention now sitting at Springfield has just voted for the total expulsion of the negro race from the State. White labor can probably be introduced in less time than it will take to overcome this repugnance to black

The labor of freed negroes in produc ton may be made available in Kanses and in the Indian territory, where the obstacle existing in Illinois is not found.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN CONGRESS. It will be seen by our Congressional proceed ings of yesterday, that the cheering news from the South and West was received in the House of Representatives by the most enthusiasti strations of applause. We learn that it was a long time after the reading of the intel ligence, before the House could be restored to rder, so as to perform the business before hem, and so intensely had the news impresse itself on the minds of the members, that it fre quently cropped out during the debate the re

In the Senate, the perfect stillness prevailing during the reading of the dispatch was broken upon by hearty applause in the galleries, de spite the expected hammer of the Vice Presi dent, who promptly, in a sensible and prope appreciation of the peculiar nature of the oc easion, ruled that the applause was not out o order, being " neither in commendation or cen sure of Senators;" and then, how the galleries floor, and all, rang out in a thunderous burn of glad and grateful acknowledgment for thi greatest victory of our loyal arms! When Mr Grimes subsequently asked the reading of the dispatch telling how General Floyd, in the ex pert exercise of his peculiar profession, stole away, a laugh of derision attested the estima tion in which the thieving traiter was held.

THE SLAVE TRADER GORDON .- Chief Justic Taney delivered the opinion, yesterday, in the case of Gordon, denying the motion for a writ of prohibition, on the ground of want of power in the Court to review proceedings in criminal cases, or to restrain the action of a ministeria officer.

Application will now be made to the Presi dent to commute his punishment, which we hope will be done. The law consigns him to the gallows, but the receiver is as guilty as the thief, and so long as slavery is a recognized institution of this country, (and we suppose is will soon be nationalized, by the re-construclostered and protected, there is no consistency in banging the foreign slave trader, and protecting by law the domestic trader. If one i right, so is the other. If we abolish slavery there will be no foreign slave trade. Gordon business is a part of the general system, and he should be treated with as much kindnes and tenderness as though he were a borde State slave holder, breeder or trader. We hope to be able to record the commutation of his punishment, or his unconditional pardon.

THE RECONSTRUCTION. - Now that the rebel lion is considered dead, or dying, slavery again rears its head in another form. Amos Kendal has commenced a series of letters to Presiden Liscoin, in which he will endeavor to show that the Union must be reconstructed upon the old pro-slavery basis. That such an attempt will be made, without Amoe's advice, we ceive to be true, but the party that undertake it will have a lively time. If Mr. Kendall, or any other man, thinks that the people of the free States, after the experience of the last few months, will do anything to sustain the cause of the rebellion, he deserves to be sent to the lunatic asylum, as an incurable kliot.

FORT GOED HOPE.-This fortification, just across the East Branch, under the jurisdiction of General Keim, is in fine condition. The n of General Keim, William H. Kein sixteen, was on Thursday thrown from bis horse and suffered considerable injury. An drew Stewart, Jr., recently of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, has been appointed senior aid. Noah L. Jeffries, of the Fifty-ninth, has an ap pointment on the General's staff. Doubleday Fourth Regiment New York artillery, from General Smith's division, is now brigade.

The health of the troops there is excellent but three soldiers being in the hospital. There has not been a death there for many weeks.

THE VICTORY .- The glorious news of yester day created great excitement in Congress, and throughout the city. The successes of the last week have reaseured the country in the effianother portion of America, to the rapacity and ciency of the Administration, and its determin ation to crush the rebellion, which has already received its death-blow. Columbus, Nashville and Knexville will soon be ours, and to these we may shortly add Charleston, Savannab, New Orleans, and Richmond

GENERAL LANDER.-The President, through the Secretary of War, has complimented Gen Lander on the activity and enterprise mani feeted by him and the officers and soldiers of his command. They have shown how much Cairo. By arrangement, the messages of the may be done in the worst weather and the General-in-chief to each commander were re-worst roads. The prominent success of Gen. Lander is, the Secretary says, "a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be called to the field by

> NEXT LECTURE.-Rev. CHAS. G. AMES, of Illinois, who will lecture before the Washington Lecture Association on Wednesday evening, at denly been called into existence, and which, the Smithsonian, has arrived in the city. His under your well-directed management, has been subject will be... What will become of the 20public" from which fruitful theme, we have no doubt, from what we hear of the lecturer's originality and power, a most interesting discourse may be expected.

BY TELEGRAPH

Important from the South

THE CONFEDERATES ABOUT THE SURRENDER OF CAPTURE OF CHRERALS PLOYD, PILLOW, JOHN

SAND OTHER PRISONERS.

SAVANNAR REPORTED TO BE TAKEN BY

Baltimons, February 17.—The Old Point boat this morning brings the following news: Forrasse Homos, February 16.—The propei-ler Planet arrived here this atternoon from Bal-timore, having on board the submarine cable to be laid across the bay from this point to Cape

to be laid across the bay from this point to Cape Charles.
The line has already been completed from Wilmington, Delaware, to Cape Charles, and also from the headquarters of General Wool, about a mile up the beach, to the place selected for the crossing. The line will be sunk in a few days, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. This department will then be connected directly by telegraph with Washington and Mew York, and the Government and the public will become informed of the important news transmitted hence from twelve to twenty-four hours earlier than at present. The line will be under the management of Mr. Wm. M. Heise, of the U.S. military telegraph, and will be of the greatest value to the Government.

By a flag of truce to-day, we hear that Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant yesterday, Generals Pillow, Ployd, Johnston and Buckner were taken together with fifteen thousand other prisoners.

were taken upstater with interest we were also informed that the fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that that city has probably been captured.

The Fernandina salled this afternoon. The wind northeast, and the weather clear.

In the anticipation of a visit from the Secretary of War, the Tenth New York regiment was ordered to parade at seven o'clock this morning, and the Secretary of War to be received by a salute and other honors.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY AT FORT DONELSON. Cano, Feb. 17, 1862.—Major General McClein: The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson Tres Carondelet, Captain Walker, brings the lorious intelligence.
The fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterda. Study of the Manual Manu

Sunday) morning. Generals Johnson (A. Si-ey) and Buckner and fifteen thousand (15,000

(Sunday) morning. Generals Johnson (A. Sidney) and Buckner and fifteen thousand (15,000) prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of victory.

Loss heavy on both sides.
Floyd, the thief, slote away, during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foots, though suffering with his foot, with the noble spirit characteristic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the eight mortar boats which he will overtaks, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the stage of water will permit.

We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, General Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

Brig, Gen. Vol. and U. S. A., and Chief of Staff and Esgineers.

THE VERY LATEST.

Further of the Capture of For-Donelson.

TEN THOUSAND OF THE ENEMY KILLED OR DISABLED, AND PIPTEEN THOUSAND TAKEN PRISONERS!

St. Loris, Feb. 17.—Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that General Floyd escaped in the night, and the rebels in the fort denoused him as a black hearted traitor and

denounced him as a black hear to coward.

The enemy, it is known, have had 20,000 troops at Fort Donelson, 15,000 of whom are our prisoners; 5,000 escaped. The balance are reported killed or otherwise disabled.

Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as terribly severe.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

IMMENSE COLUMNS OF OUR FORCES
MOVING TOWARDS NASHVILLE
AND UP THE CUMBERLAND
RIVER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—The Cincinnati Co. On learning the retreat of the rebels, forced marches were ordered by Gen. Mitchell, to save, if possible, the railroad turnpike and bridges on Big Barron river. They had, however, been destroyed when Mitchell reached the hanks of the river.

the river.

The brigades of Breckinridge and Hindman were till Thursday evening at Woodland Sta-

tion.

The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons. A part of the town is reported to be burnt. It is believed there are no rebel forces now in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin and Nashville.

Breckinridge's and Hindman's brigades have fallen hank on Eugenfelle.

Brecktoridge's and Hindman's brigades have fallen back on Busselville, where Buokner's and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time.

Hardee and Johnson were also believed to be

Hardes and Johnson were also believed to be at that point Friday.

It is presumed that, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebellarmy has been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarkwills. What movement may have been made by the rebel forces since Thursday can only be conjectured; but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland. If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Nelson and Mitobell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed the divisions of McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt river on steamers for the Cumberland, on Salturday night or yesterday.

steamers for the Cumperiand, on Saturday night or yesterday.

The troops that have been in camp of instruc-tion at Bardstown, were at Louisville yesterday, embarking for the Cumberland. Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery leave New Albany to-day. The aggregate of these rein-

Albary to-day. The aggregate of these reinforcements is perhaps 40,000.

Buell, we understand, goes with McCook's division, to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will, by to morrow, number 80,000. While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by heavy, divisions under Mitchell and Nelson. Since writing the above, we learn that ten regiments in the Ohio camps are ordered at once to the Cumberland.

A DESERVED PROMOTION.-Honors follow wift on the beels of victory. Immediately on receipt of the telegraphic news announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secretary of War sent the name of General Grant to the President for nomination as major general, as reward for his gallant services.

THE GUN BOATS .- In complimenting Com Foote, Mr. Welles thus speaks of the ganboats The Department has observed, with no ordina ry solicitude, the armament that has so sud so gloriously effective.

FORT HENRY .- Gen. McCleruand, command ing at Fort Henry, bas changed its name to Fort Foote, in honor of the gallant Commodore.

THIETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Monday, Monday 19, 1862.
The following memorials, and, were read and

By Mr. HOWARD: From olitions of Mich.
By Mr. HOWARD: From olitions of Mich.
Bun, relative to the establishment of a mail
outs from Saginaw to the Straits of Mack.

Mr. HARRIS: From citizens of New

Also, one setting that General Wool be made

Aiso, one asking that General Wool be made a full major general.

Mr. HARLAN-read a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, and other documents, relative to the discovery of cost asian in Collifornia.

NEW COLLECTION DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL, it was resolved to request the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making a new collection district in California, the office to be located at Yreks, Humboldt county.

WARINGTON AND ORBOON WAR DEST.

Mr. NESMITH called up the joint resolution authorizing the payment of the Washington and Oregon war debt, providing the appropriation of \$2,800,000, and the payment of the soldiers at the same rate paid to the present volunteer force now in service. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Indians, asked to have a dia-patch read. It proved to be a dispatch to Gen-eral McClellan, anouncing the capture of Fort Donelson, with fifteen thousand men and Fort Donelson, with fifteen thousand men and munitions of war. Applause in the galleries was freely permitted, and was participated in by the floor of the Senate, the Vice President ruling that the applause was neither approbation nor consure of Senators.

Mr. FOOT soon after offered a Confederate

Mr. FOOT soon after offered a Confederate dispatch, as nouncing the same result and the capture of Generals Johnston, Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner.

Mr. GRIMES said he wished a dispatch read from Com. Foote, announcing that Gen. Floyd stole energy during the night previous to the surrender. It was read.

surrender. It was read.

THEORAPH LINE TO ROBBIA.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred petitions for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the Amoor river, reported a bill for that purpose. [This bill provides for a survey of a route for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the Amoor river in Eastern Asia; details an officer of topographical engineers to conduct the survey, with a small steam or sail vessel, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; and appropriates \$400,000 for the object.]

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill limiting compensation of collectors of customs, naval officers and other officers employed in the collection of customs. It provides that these officers shall not receive a sum beyond \$10,000 per annum, including commissions, penalties, and fortest-ures.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to change and regulate the terms of the district court of the northern district of New York, which was read a third lime, and, with a brief statement by Mr. Harris, neared.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

Department of the Interior.

ARRIGATION OF THANKS.

Mr. JOHNSON submitted a resolution of thanks to officers and men who have achieved the victory at Fort Donelson. Adopted.

REORGANIZATION OF CAVALET FORCES

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States. He said there were seventy-eight regiments of cavalry, partially filed, partially armed, partially equipped—at least a large portion were thus incomplete. He deemed it important that this bill, reducing the number of these regiments to fifty, by consolidation and disbanding of the residue, should be passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to smead to sub Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend to sub-stitute "thirty" for "fifty." The expense of these fragments of regiments was enormous. They were becoming demoralized by inaction, and should be disbanded.

Mesers. TEN EYCK and WILLEY were op-

Meesrs. TEN EYCK and WILLEY were op-posed to the reduction, deeming a large force of cavairy as essentially necessary. Mr. GRIMES thought it advisable, in the present aspect of affairs, to defer the consider-ation of the bill for a short time. If we should soon break up the armies of the rebels into guerilla parties, we should need a large force of cavairs.

f cavalry, Mr. WILSON was willing to compromise or forty regiments.

Mr. FESSENDEN modified his amendment to

Messrs. KING and DOOLITTLE went for the original proposition of fifty.
On the amendment of Mr. Fessenden the vote

providing that the United States should allow

providing that the United States should allow to officers and soldiers, pay for uniforms and equipments at the original cost.

Mr. HOWE said he knew of cavalry regiments that had not received any pay as yet for four months service, and thought it would be hard to muster them out of service and make them pay for their clothing.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend by adding the following: "Whenever the Secretary of War may doem it caultable."

the following: "Whenever the Secretary of War may deem it equitable."
Other amendments being suggested, involv-

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into execu-reasion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, as

art. Wickliffs, of Reducky, asked and obtained leave to correct the journal of last Friday's session. His motion on the bill to employ a stenographer for the committee on the conduct of the war, was not to refer it to that committee, but to the Committee on Miliary Affairs.

lary Affairs.

Reports of committees, for reference merely, being in order, a large number of reports on private matters were precented and referred.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indians, stated that he had been requested by General McClellan to state to the House that he has just received intelligence that our army had captured Fort Donelson, &c. &c., which intelligence produced the most heariy applause throughout the House.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the House be suspended, in order to allow of the House be suspended, in order to allow the members to give three cheers. The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the commit-

ar. HOLMAN, of indians, from the commit-tee on Government contracts, to which was referred the advertisement of Gen. Van Vielt, in the Nutional Intelligencer, in reference to horses, reported that, though the notice was a brief one, yet it was required by the necessities of the case, and the committee asked to be

and the capture of Buckner, Floyd, and a large force, &c., &c. [Rapturous applause, followed by great confusion throughout the Hone.] Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, moved the

Mr. wallGHT, of Pennsylvania, moved the House adjourn.

Several members stated that it was evident the Bone was in so condition to transact the business before is after the cheering naws received this morning. The motion was jest concarrant on the conduct of the employment of a renographer for the joint committee on the conduct of the war, being in order,

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, took the floor for the purpose of addressing the House on the bill, when

ill, when Mr. ALLORY, of Kentucky, moved that the oint commisse on the conduct of the war be interested from the further consideration of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved that the joint committee on the conduct of the war be discharged from the further consideration of that subject. He contended that, at the rate our army is now pushing its successes, an investigation of its conduct is unnecessary. The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. GOOCH moved an amendment, to the effect that the compensation of the atmosprapher be paid out of money already appropriated to that committee.

that committee.

Mr. GOOCH mid that the debate on this subject on Friday last, all proceeded from a simple resolution to employ a stanographer for the committee on the conduct of the war. But the debate took a wide range. He (Mr. Gooch) could not understand on Friday whether the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Wichliffs] were intended as a consure on the House, or on the committee, and he had come to the conclusion that he intended to censure both.

House, or on the committee, and he had come to the conclusion that he intended to censure both.

The debate on Friday was sufficient to convince the House and the country of the necessity for this committee. When grave charges are made in this House and elsewhere, against gentlemen in high official position in our army, it is high time such charges were investigated. He then made some explanation as to the manner in which the duties of that committee had been performed. It had been in session from the time of its appointment, almost every day. nor in which the duties of that commission man been performed. It had been in session from the time of its appointment, almost every day, including the boildays, and had given close attention to the duties assigned to it. He made further statements of its duties, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked if that committee had not had General McClellan be-fore them?

fore them?

Mr. GOOCH replied, that the committee had

Mr. GOOCH replied, that the committee had Mr. GOOCH replied, that the committee had had the commander of our army before it, not by a summons, but by invitation; not to take testimony, but for mutual consultation; and the interview was a very agreeable one on both sides. A hother charge made againgt the committee is, that it is a secret committee. The committee would plead guilty to that charge, and would go any that it had so well succeeded in keeping their proceedings secret, that the outside statements as to the testimony which had been made in the committee did not even amount to respectable guessing. The committee agree that fighting, and fighting only, is the best method of conquering the rebellion.

A running debate ensued on the battle of Bull Run and the conduct of General Patterson, which was participated in by Messra. BLAIR of Missouri, STEVENS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky and home.

Pennsylvania.
Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, said be wa opposed to the committee, not personally, but as a principle. It is an assumption of undue power on the part of this House. This committee indirectly controls the army. Each department of the Government ought to be independent, yet this committee has the power to bring the President of the United States before them.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusotts, denied that

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusers, denied that the committee had such power.

Mr. CRITTENDEN continued. This House is the high parliamentary court of this country, and you have given this committee power to send for persons and papers, and did not make say exceptions in favor of the President or any constant.

and the present and papers, and the make say exceptions in favor of the President or any one cles.

Mr. B. CONKLING, of New York, quoted from the proceedings of the Continental Congress, to sustain the action of the House in the appointment of this committee. He believed that to this committee mainly we are largely indebted for the increased vitality recently manifested by our army, and for the glorious news which has been so emphatically applauded in this House to-day.

The amendment was adopted.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ill., from the Committee on Agriculture, moved to take from the hands of the committee the bill to establish an Agricultural Department, and that it be put upon its passage.

After considerable running debate on the bill, it was passed—152 to 7.

PRINTING.

bill, it was passed—152 to 7.

FRINTIN.

Ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on the subject of the Great Lakes, were ordered to be printed.

FORT OWNICE APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the bill for appropriations for the Pest Office Department for the year ending June, 1863, and an additional appropriation for the year 1862, Mr. Wheelar, of N.Y., in the chair.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., spoke at considerable

Mr. ARNOLD, of III., spoke at considerable length on the subject of the rebellion.

Twenty millions of people are to day rejoic ing over the greatest victory of this war. We have double cause for joy. The inactivity of our army is at an end, and henceforth we may apply the state of the capture areas and and areas areas areas. our army is at an end, and henceforth we may safely calculate on a continued succession of brilliant achievements, if we will only look this matter in the face and pursue the right policy. He then proceeded to review the past history and present features of the rebeillion, and declared that the true policy is to emancipate the slaves, and not leave them to produce the necessary supplies for the rebels, and leave them with both hands free to combat with us. At the close of Mr. Arnold's remarks, the committee rose, without coming to any conclusion on the bill.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a Senate bill to increase and perfect the signal service of the United States, with a recommendation that it

The bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, the House

Fire.

About two o'alock yesterday afternoon, the large white building on the north side of F street, near Fifteenth, was discovered in fiames. The upper story was occupied as a boarding house by Mr. G. Flanagan; he also had a liquor store on the lower floor. Another room was used as a autier's store by Mr. Wood. The alarm was given, and the Franklin Fire Company, the police, and a number of soldiers were soon on the spot, and succoeded in removing the goods from the stores, and a portion of the furniture from the upper part of the building. The firemen worked nobly, assisted by the soldiers and olitiens, and succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated, but which was entirely destroyed, together with much of the furniture. The adjoining buildings were alightly damaged. The joining buildings were slightly damaged. The bouse is the property of two ladies, sisters, named Clark, and is probably insured. We rezret to say that the loss is not altogether by the fire; a very considerable portion is by the operation of thieyes, of whom a large number was on the ground.

of the case, and the committee asked to be subject. Adopted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indians, stated that he had received further intelligence from the War Department. It was from a rebel source, in which they admit the fall of Fort Doneisos.

By Source of the ground.

Elizabeth City is said to have been fired by Gen. Henningsen's orders, but the patriotic work of its destruction was only partially accomplished, as the confagration was quelled by the Yankees, who were vigorously assisted by the "Union" men of the place.

OFFICIAL.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, February 14, 1862.
Information has been received at this Department from Mr. R. W. Squareldt, the Consuldendard of the United States at Havana, that "the Supreme Government of Spain has conarmed the exemption from export duty hitherto granted to ' aguardiente de cana,' rum distilled from molasses, and the exemption from tonnage dues to such vessels only as, having come in ballast, shall leave ontirely loaded with molas-

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Pobruary 6, 1862.
Holdens of bonds of the United States, dated August 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which became due on the 19th instant, in coin, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Wash-

by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurer
at New York, Boston, and Philadelphis.
All such Coupons, together with schedules
showing the number and amount of each Coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel,
must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. S. P. CHASE.

feb 6-119th Becretary of the Treasury. OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Tressury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved December 23d, the act of Congress approved December 23d, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by the act of Con-gress approved 2d March, 1861.

Interest on Treasury notes of the above is-sues will cease on the 7th day of April next by the terms of those acts respectively. feb 6-tap7

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.
The Secretary of State will hereafter receive
members of Congress on business on Saturdaye,
commencing with Saturday, the first of next
nonth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

January 21, 1862.

Ordered, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field. Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

Mondays to the business of the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

ja22-tf Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON LECTURE ASSOCIA-

The Fifteenth Lecture will be delivered by Rev. Charles G. Ames.

OF ILLINOIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1862, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Bubleot-" What will Become of the Republic !" Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Admittance 26 cents.

Admittance 26 cents.

| Description of Affred T. Serrell, of New York. N. Y., praying for the extension of a pissest granted to him the left of May, 1848. For an improvement in "Machinery for making Mouldings," for seven years from the expiration of said patient, which takes place on the 18th day of May, 1862.

It is ordered, that the said perition be heard at the Paisset Office on Monday, the 28th day of April ment at 12 o'clock m.; and all pursons are notified to appear and show cause, it may they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Paisset Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by slither purify to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office which will be turnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 18th day of April ment; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ton days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Republicon, Washington, D. C. and the New York Titune, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

Counselessoner of Patenia.

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

Commissioner of Patents

Commissioner of Patents

Commissioner of Patents

Copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with

s paper containing this notice. Teb 18—18 we'w

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, Feb 14. los On the petition of Edward Spain, of Philadelphi

On the petition of Edward Spain, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 10th day of May, 1885, for an improvement in "churns," for neven years from the expira-loon of said patent, which takes place on the 16th day of May, 1888.

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, the 18th day of April 1 ext, at 12 o'clock m., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, it may hely have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Fereous opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office, the interest of the office, which will be fauntied on application.

For testimony in the case will be closed on the 18th day of April part; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office, which will be turnished on application.

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Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Republicant, which is not and publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

Commissioner of Fatents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—A licker, with two large OVENS, in good order, and now doing a good business, will be sold cheap, for cash, if applied for son. Busines: requiring the attention of the propristors classwhere, is the only reason for the sale. For further particular, call at this office.

TREASURY NOTE COUPONS

DUE SINETEENTH INSTANT.

CASHED BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

feb 18—1w

462 Fifteenth street.

LOST.—A Black Satchel, containing
Lour Business Book, was left in an omnibus going
to Georgetown on the evening of the 4th of February. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid
for their return to the Omnibus Stand, in Georgetown, or a our office, on the corner of Sixth and it
streets, opposite the National Hotel, Washington.

CASTLEMAN & BRO
feb 18—tf Coal Dealers,

A NEW DAILY LINE, be-Atween Washington and Mar-tawoman Creek, Maryland, to Generals Hooker and Slottee Division.

tawoman Creek, Maryland, to Generals Hooker plid Slokies' Division.

The U. S. Mail steamer ARGO, Captain E. W. Davidson, will run as follows: Leaving Riley's Wharf, foot of 1th n'rees, at 916 a. m: returning same day, leaving at \$25 m. Fare \$1.50 each way, round trp, \$2.50. Hefreelments on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply to the captain, on board.

WANTED-A first rate TIN PLATE AND SHEET-IRON WORKER. To a good hand, steady empley ment will be given. Apply to J. F. HODGSOM, feb 18-tf No. 406 Seventh st., bet. H and I,